WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1881.

#### Amusements To-Day.

Eijan Op ex Houxe—The Marchite,
Humerli's Marchim—Hendray and 7th ck.
Hurvely's Fith St. The Ave - Comment of Dummer. Mct.
Hurvely's Fith St. The Ave - Comment of Dummer. Mct.
Hurvely's Abbla's Gardene—Lune Topic Collo. Matmer.
Matthew Square Theater—The Professor.
Mctry-polition Concest Hall—Concert.
Wallack's Sheater—The Wind.
Wallack's Sheater—The Mail.
Minday Theater—Hambet. Mathre.

#### Another Fall.

If surprise could be excited by any ordimary event, after seeing STANLEY MAT-THEMS confirmed as a corporation Judge by the votes of Democratic Senators, it would be stirred by the recent letter of THEOPHILUS FRENCH, Auditor of Railroad Accounts, addressed in San Francisco to the President of the Central Pacific corporation.

Mr. Franch has held this office since its creation three years ago, as a supplement to the THURMAN act, calling the Pacific railroads to account for their obligations to the United States. It is a trust of the greatest responsibility, and offers temptations secand to no other place in the gift of the President.

Whether Mr. FRENCH, like too many others, has fallen before the seduction of bribery, will soon be known. At this time all the appearances are against him. Assuming to transfer his office to San Franrisco, he has reported like a subordinate to the President of the Central Pacific, and ignored his superiors at Washington, who had no notice of this letter or of its contents until it was published in one of the organs of the corporation.

An official capable of taking this step of course would not hesitate to go to the extreme, and to deny out and out, as Mr. FRENCH has done, the truthfulness of his regular reports, and of figures collated from the public records and from the books of the subsidized road. The motive that prompted the first departure necessarily carries him to yield the last demand of his new masters. From the passage of the law in 1878, the Central Pacific has thrown every possible obstacle in the way of the execution of the THURMAN act, by litigation, by trickery, and by palpable evasion of its letter and spirit. Take one method as an illustration: A branch of this road extends south from San Francisco to Goshen for 241 miles. It is in fact a part of the main line, and is subsidized with bonds and lands. The Southern Pacific, already connected with the Atlantic routes, is mainly owned by the proprietors of the Central Pacific, and was built and purchased with the profits of the latter. Western California is traversed by numerous short lines, which have hitherto furnished a large and profitable business to the Central. These lines are also chiefly owned by the plose corporation which controls the others.

Mr. HUNTINGTON and his associates have been diverting this great traffic to their Southern Pacific, which heretofore had but one outlet. In other words, they are daily building up a competitor to the Central Pacific for the through trade, in order to gircumvent the Thurman act and to deprive the Treasury of the 25 per cent, of the net annual earnings set aside for a sinking fund and of other resources. For the two years and a half ended Dec.

\$1, 1880, this corporation owed to the sinking fund \$3,000,000, and only paid \$775,000. It has refused to include among the liabilities \$2,000,000 of interest due on bonds of the United States, advanced for construction, which Mr. FRENCH has rightfully charged against it in his report on the financial confition of the corporation. It declared dividends in February, 1880 and 1881, when there were deficiencies aggregating \$2,300,000. All these devices were adopted to defraud the Government.

These facts are mainly gleaned from the reports of Mr. FRENCH, and from other official sources. On the 14th of February last Mr. French addressed a formal letter to the Secretary of the Interior, containing "statements of facts is lating to the operation of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund | Members of the National Guard will be law of May 7, 1878, and the condition of the debt of the Union and Central Pacific com-panies on account of subsidy bonds, and Albany, is to be continued, and that an the interest accrued thereon." From this additional concession has been made to them etter we quote:

"It will be seen that while the amount of the 5 pe sent of not earnings of the Union Pacific has steadily necessed since 1874, that of the Central Pacific has steadily decreased. This is owing parity to the fact that the average number of miles operated by the Central Pacific has been increased from year to year, while that of the Union Pacific has not been increased; but more particularly by the diversion of business from the subscilling road to the leased lines, which leased lines are principally owned by the owners of the Central Pacific who are paid high rentals therefor, and by a consequent reduction of the percentage of subsidized miles of roal to the mileage of all roads operated, upon which percent age a pro rate division of local business has chiefly to . Under the methods and practice of the Central Pacific Company, the greater number of miles of railroad it leaves and operates the less becomes the proportion of net carminas for the subsidized lines. If its present practice relating to leased lines is coninned it will correspondingly decrease its net earnings table to the 15 per cent under the law to such an extent that its payments hereafter will probably not more than

equal one-half of those of the Union Pacific. with conclusion it is recommended that the Sinking Fund law of May 7, 1878, be changed, satar as it relates to the amount required from the Central Pacific, so that 50 per cent, of the net exercises of that company may be

These were the views of Mr. FRENCH only four months ago, and his statements were tice at a shorter distance, is a prosed both supported by exhibits that have not been disputed. He went to San Francisco about six weeks since to bring suits against the lify in the second class-i c., 100 yards, Central Pacific, to enjoin the lease with the standing, and 300, kneeling-to shoot at Southern Pacific, and in connection with the dividends referred to above. His first reports were assuring of success, but sud- is probably wise. For, on account of the denly, and without a word of explanation, he has changed front, and now appears before the public as the creature of Mr. Hunrtnoron and of the Pacific corporation.

It is needless to speculate upon the causes that led to this remarkable change on the would be without instruction in firing from part of a public officer, who, whatever he may do hereatter, will carry to the grave a plasted character and a disgraced name.

## Men, Women, and Ninety-six Per Cent.

The full history of the swindle known as the Ladies' Deposit of Boston is given by Mr. HENRY A. CLAPP in the July number of the Atlantic Monthly. The same magazine contains a distribe against the critics and exposers of the concern by Miss Many Abi-SAIL DODGE, otherwise GAIL HAMILTON. This lady furnishes the only humorous element in an affair whereby several hundreds. of credulous and confiding women were theated out of their savings.

Miss Dongg had the double misfortune of seing both a patron of the se-called Ladies' Deposit and the public champion and defender of Sarah E. Howe on the very eve of that rescally old woman's arrest. Close apon Miss Donor's preclamation of faith in system of banking by which maids and widows of slender means were to get ninetydx per cent, annual interest on their deposits, and her intimiation to the world at argo that Massachusetts women were imart enough to look after their own Champion Marksman's Badge Match 200

finances, came the suspension of the concern, owing about \$500,000 to its poor dupes, the exposure of the preposterous character of the fraud, and the indictment, trial, and conviction of the principal swindler, After these unanswerable events it might be expected that Miss Donog would subside into silence and penitent chagrin. Not so, at all. | ance at Creedmoor. The view which this witty and vivacious lady takes of what she styles the "newspaper blizzard" ngainst the Ladies' Deposit seems to be that it was a cowardly, dishonorable attack on her sex; while the astonishing conclusion which she draws from the affair is that "men are unirustworthy as reporters of facts or reasoners on facts, and utterly incompetent to be intrusted with

sympathetically encouraged to discuss the

winter fashlons. Newcomers, moreover,

were managed with so much tact, so little

anxiety was shown to receive the deposit,

and so many conditions were imposed upon

the applicant before she was permitted to

open an account, that women went almost

erazy to get into a concern conducted on

principles so very fastidious and exclusive.

The one question which the swindled de-

positors, including Miss MARY ABBUALL

Donge, failed to consider thoroughly in

making up their minds as to the soundness

of the institution was this: How can

anybody pay a hundred per cent, on half a

million of deposits when plenty of money

may be had in the market at from two to

four per cent.? The answer, however, is

very simple. The interest on yesterday's

deposits was paid with to-day's deposits. If

the customer of last week or last month be-

came frightened and wished to withdraw,

the money just brought in by a new dune

was at hand for her satisfaction. Some of

the earlier depositors, therefore, did get out

of the trap with enormous profits on their ad-

venture; but it was at the expense of others

who came along later. And as the fame

of the institution increased, and depositors

became more numerous, the cash accumu-

lated in Mrs. Howe's bureau drawer. The

bureau drawer was her bank vault during

business hours; she carried the money

It is true that the woman Howe did, in a

agent of a great charitable fund, created, as

she said on several occasions, by the benevo-

lent Quakers of Alexandria, Va. Very likely

the history of the swindle would have been

the same, had there been no pretence of a

charitable foundation. Miss Donge, per-

haps, would have handed over her bank

notes with the same cheerful readiness, and

defended her banker with the same vigor,

had she been told that the cent per cent en-

terprise was conducted on strictly business

principles. It was the temptation of the

promised eight per cent a month, the igno-

rance of the laws governing the increase of

capital, and the disposition to accept smiles

and compliments in lieu of figures and tab-

ular statements that lured Mrs. Hown's

victims to their ruin. And it is an interest-

ing fact that it was not the general scheme

of fraud, but only this unnecessary lie about

the Quakers, that put Mrs. Hown within

ought to add that the exposure of the Ladies'

Deposit fraud and the conviction of Mrs.

Howe were largely due to the well-directed

National Guard Rifle Practice.

The State programme of rifle practice for

the season has at last been published.

piensed to know that the marksman's badge,

in permitting qualifications in matches, not

With that spirit of perverse penuriousnes

which seems to characterize the present

State military authorities in all their ac-

tions toward the militia, the men are only

allowed to fire five shots at each distance;

and although commanding officers are per

mitted to order more than one day's prac-

tice by their regiments, any such additional

practice is required to be performed wholly

without expense to the State. The practice

will be at 100 and 250 yards in the standing

position, at 300 kneeling, and at 500 yards

lying down. The provisions in a gard to

The changes made in doing away with

the former practice at 150 and 490 yards are

hardly to be commended. The distance of

150 yards is very suitable, at first, for green

men, in shooting from the should , espe-

cially as they are only allowed to fire five

shots; while to require inexperenced men

to shoot for the first time in t prone po-

sition at 500 yards, without pr lous prac-

to theory and experience. An in ovation is

made in requiring those who may not qual-

200 and 500 yards. This will lead

difficulty in shooting from the knee at 300

yards, the number of those who will qualify

must necessarily be small; and unless the

unsuccessful competitors were allowed to

shoot, nevertheless, in the first class, they

the prone position. Still, it is much to be

regretted that the old classifications were

not maintained, and practice permitted in

firing from the prone position at 400 yards-

the additional yards now required at the

first essay making the task much more dif-

The National Rifle Association will un-

doubtedly derive substantial benefit from

the clause permitting qualifications in

matches, particularly from that portion of

the order which excuses those who qualify

therein from the fine which otherwise would

be imposed for absence on one of the regu-

lation days. "Scores made in any class

regular rifle association match, and ap-

proved by the General Inspector of Rifle

Practice, will be recognized as official;" but

such practice must be without expense to

The National Rifle Association has been

quick to take advantage of this order, and

commencing on June 25, to allow those to

day will be shot a match known as the

has already organized a series of matches

fleult.

the State:

some waste of ammunition, but

volley and file firing are good.

only for the marksman's badge, but in the

The whole story is extraordinary.

reach of the criminal law.

lower classes.

efforts of the Boston Advertiser.

home in baskets at night.

That is to say that all the Stalwarts, all the GRANT men and Cosmuso men, are overflowing with love for GARFIELD and FOSTER and that all the friends of John Shunman are actunted by an entimeinstic and burning desire to the educational interests of children or with love their enemies, to do good to those who the financial interests of women." hate them and rovile them and despitefully use Mr. Charp's narrative shows that the them. Well, if this is so, the facts will appear mental processes of Miss Dongs are not unreturns of the election, and we shall like those of the twelve hundred other and record them with the same interested equantinity with which we have recorded the facts reless clever women who gave their money to specting other elections. Ohio is a glorious Mrs. Howr. The scheme of fraud was the and wondrous State; and yet the men of it, as product of profound knowledge of feminine well as the women, contain a great deal of hunature. One of the depositors put the case man nature. in a nutshell when she contrasted the treat-If the Lone Fisherman of the Adirondacks ment she received at the men's savings banks-which paid only five per cent., and "where they grabbed her money without a thank you and threw her her pass book without a word"-with her experience at man to fall back upon. Mrs. Howe's, where she was urged to take a chair, kindly thanked for her deposit, and

should not succeed in being sent to the Sennte from Albany he will remember, of course, that there is always the mission to Paraguay and Uruguay for a worthy but disappointed states-

Guard of this State shooting with the Rem-

in these matches as qualification for the

New York State Marksman's Badge. These

matches will undoubtedly be very popular,

The Clereland Voice declares that "the

facts about the Republican situation in Ohlo ar-

simply that circumstances have happened to

being about complete harmony in the party."

and will cause a largely increased attend-

The recognition by the United States of GARCIA CALDERON as provisional President of Peru is likely enough to prove a practical step toward bringing order out of the chaos at Lima. It has been made easy for every other country having diplomatic dealings with Peru to follow this lead, and the Peruvians themselves will be encouraged to strengthen the hands of their Government. It is needful to settle on somebody to act for Peru in making peace and keep ing order. Caldenon is adequate to these pur-DOBUS.

Education appointed to investigate the recent stealing of examination papers for admission to the Normal College and College of the City of New York seems to be averse to the publication of the proceedings, and excludes the newspaper reporters. This does not look as though the members had much confidence in the correctness of the way educational matters are conducted.

Summer began vesterday, according to the astronomers. The sun in the small hours of the morning entered the sign Cancer, which marks the summer solstice. From this time forth the sun will every day run a little lower, until, in the fall, it again crosses the line, and goes to make summer in the southern hemi-Nevertheless, although the sun will not rise so high at noon, and the days will grow shorter during the remainder of the season, the heat will increase for a month or six weeks to come. The scientific men say this is because the air and earth require time to become thoroughly warmed, and for several weeks after the sun has passed the solstitial point more heat is given to the earth than it loses, and so there is vague way, profess to be the disbursing an accumulation of warmth. This is similar to the explanation of the lagging of the tides behind the moon.

A double appearance of distinguished claimants is attracting public attention in opposite parts of the world. An entirely new Sir ROGER TICRBORNE has turned up in California, while in Russia a person alleging himself to be a long-dead heir to the throne of the Czars is arousing the peasantry. Appearances of claimants to titles are apt to cluster at certain epochs; so perhaps we shall soon have another periodical reappearance of an heir to the throne of France, tracing through Louis XVI.

Nihilist dynamite in exoutehoue bags under a bridge, over the Catharine Canal, in St. Petersburg, has just told the world, in a silent story, that Czar-killing probably is no ended yet. Nihilist documents discovered on a steam vessel which had been prepared for the use of the imperial family suggest that the very pick of the Russian navy cannot wholly be trusted by the Czar. The Czar's pleasure journeys have been postponed, and a thick cordon of troops has been drawn around him, so that, like his predecessor, he is a prisoner among

his own guards. The conduct of the Henley Stewards is asked more vicorously in London, by the portsman, than here in America. The fright which the Shoe-wae-cae-mettes gave them, and the victory won by the Columbia students, have made the Stewards suspicious and timid about were vasily more important than a hearty weisome to oarsmen who in good faith have trav-

elled so far in order to row in their regatta. Among the many charitable institutions of this city which through lack of sufficient ondowments are continually forced to solicit contributions to enable them to carry on their work, there is none more deserving of aid than the Woman's Hospital. It was founded in 1855. and since that time not only have its labors to build up a hospital for the diseases of women been most praiseworthy, but it has been of the greatest benefit to the progress of science in that direction. Since its incorporation it has een maintained only by the greatest energy on the part of its officers to obtain lunds, and it is now proposed to raise \$75,000 for a new building and \$150,000 for a permanent endowment fund. Here is a case where our rich citizens can give with the feeling that their money will actually accomplish something. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. CLINTON GILBERT, at the Greenwich Savings Bank, Sixth avenue and Fourth street, or to Mrs. HUSSELL SAGE, 506

Fifth avenue. The canal of M. DE LESSEPS does not prosper at Panama as in Paris. Disbanded brigades, dissatisfied employees, abandoned stations, discharged workmen, sickness in the wet season, and an absence, since Gaston BLANCHET's departure, of intelligent energy, are the marked features at Panama, whereas in Paris M. DE LESSEPS, exuberant with enthuhe gave himself for completing the work, and has taken off another slice from the estimated cost. This extreme liberality on his part seems. however, not to delight Paris more than it dis-

A Frank Opinion. From the New Park Power. Judge Truax of the Superior Court has just decided the case of Whilam S. Williams agt the Western Union Telegraph Company and others in favor of the delendants, and in doing so be has given an interpretation of the law in direct opposition in essential respects to that previously given by Chief Justice Sodgwick in granting an injunction pending the hitigation. It is also opposed to that given by Judge Speir, and it remains for the General Term of the court to pass upon the point. It is unfortunate that Judge Trusk's record and the circum stances of his elevation to the bench are not exhculated o beget confidence in the soundness of his judicial con-

## Mr. Blaine's Four-in-Hand Exenction

He told me the other day that he was going to Maine to spend a good share of the summer; that he was telling a wagon fixed top for a four in hand team; that he has four handsome bays, that he was going to fill that dray with his own and his neighbors children and go pinning round the Maine fills, camping out, fishing, lost ng, and having a good time out of doors. He thinks that that he needs is tresh air, rolled from care, a diversion Blaine says he is a good four in hand driver, and that he arned how to drive in California, and has had a good The President of Butgers College Resigns.

New BRUNSWICE, June 21.-The Rev. Dr. William H Campbell, President of Butgers College, sent in his resignation to the Board of Truspes vesterator, and it was accepted. His successor has not jet Leen ampointed for Campbell has been President since 1861. He is Typerra side. He will retain his councetion with the calcage by accepting the Professorship M Evidences of Univarianty. qualify therein who cannot go down to Creedmoor with their regiments. On that

and 500 yards. Members of the National THE NEGRO AS AN OFFICE SEERER. He is Becoming Tran alesome to His Friends. ington military rifle may count scores made

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- The rapid progress made by the colored people of the South in acquiring education is truly wonderful; but while it is most gratifying to the friends of humanity the world over, it is not without its drawbacks or inconveniences, especially to the leaders of the party to which that race is

nimest universally attached.

The immediate result of education upon the negro is to awaken an inordinate desire for office. White men, "some to business, some to pleasure take," but every negro who learns to rend becomes a professional politician and an office seeker. This is the besetting sin of the race. It causes the most intelligent and capable to neglect pursuits in which they might succeed, for the delusive dreams of obtaining honors to which salariez are attached. If they succeed they are apt to be spotled. Sudden elevation above their feilows, and above the mass of white people, intoxicates them; while opportunities for selling their votes as legislators, or of misusing public funds in places of trust, are almost sure to corrupt them. Not many of them have been able to resist such temptations. They see white men do such things, es-pecially the class of white men who have ridden into office by flattering the sable voters; and they hence regard it as a mark of shrewdness, rather than as a stigma, for a public officer to enrich himself at the price of dishonor.

The negroes have shown a talent for public speaking out of all proportion to their intelligence and power of thought. Twenty-five years ago Frederick Douglass was regarded as a prodigy. His correct use of language, his eloquence, humor, and power to command attention, considering his poor opportunities of education, astonished friends and foes of abolitionism. But now, in less than a score of years from the close of the war, when the race became free, we have a thousand Douglasses scattered all over the country-men who are able to discuss the political issues of the day, especially those which affect the rights of the colored race, with the ablest speakers of the white race. From the date of the Reconstruction acts, the

negroes began to be troublesome to their white associates, the carpet-baggers, and such of the natives as joined them, by the demand for a share of public office. But few of them could read and write at that time, and their field of aspiration was confined to the legislative department. A man needn't have so much as an acquaintance with the alphabet to become a legislator. He may represent his county in sither branch of the State Legislature, or he may take his seat in either branch of Congress, without being able to read the Constitution or to write his name; but to be a Justice of the Peace. a constable, or a clerk of the lowest grade, requires a knowledge of spelling, reading, and writing. It was practicable, therefore, for the South to indulge in the luxury of having the laws made by sable at tesmen who could no read them, before the race could be employed In the lowest administrative capacities. But those dark d ays are now happily passed.

and every Southern as well as every Northern State contains thousands of colored men and women capable of being clerks, postmasters, deputy collectors, and other officers; and the fact gives a great deal of trouble to the Administration, and especially to its white supporters in the Southern States. As it regards the large body of educated colored men in the Northern States there is not so much difficulty. They may, when they become clamorous for office, be sent to Washington, or on foreign missions to Hayti, San Domingo, and Liberia. Fred Douglass, instead of being made Marshal of the Western District of New York, where he had spent the best years of his life, was sent here, and so with others. No Northern State has yet sent a colored Senator or Representative to Congress, although they have sent hundreds of white men who are inferior in talents, and many of them not superior in character, to colored men living among them. The Republicans in that quarter of the Union have frequently had to rely on the colored vote for success, but they have not more than once or twice made the sacrifice of electing a colored man to a respectable office, and I believe there is no case on report of a colored man in that section aspiring to Congress,

But in the South the white Republicans are in the minority in almost every county where the party is in the majority. This is the rule, at least, and the shricks of race, like the shricks of locality, are becoming loud and deep. The colored men in several States have held State conventions in which to assert their equal rights in the division of the spoil. They threaten to bolt unless their claims are acknowledged. They send delegations here to announce their purposes to the President. He any crew crossing the water into their pre- talks gingerly, but what is to come of it recincts. They hide behind technicalities, as mains to be seen. Indeed, the President though the strict preservation of arbitrary and cannot be charged with having been perhaps needless rules made by themselves, lavish in the distribution of office to Southern Republicans. They have rarely got anything outside of their respective States; and if an eligible Northern man can be found in the locality, his chances are ten to one as compared with those of natives. Longstreet. who was appointed by Hayes as Minister to Constantinople, had barely got warm in his place before Gardeld made him give it up to a Northern man, and he was to Georgia, a Marsual. Hilliard, as Minister to Brazil, was recalled, and no Southern man succoods him. Phillips of North Carolina, an able lawyer, would have been superseded as Solleltor-General if the Senate had not refused to confirm Chandler of New Hampshire, a Washington claim agent and lobbyist; and Kenneth Rayner, formerly in Congress from North Carolina, but now of Mississippi, is in a very critieal condition of official health, with almost daily announcements that his head is to fail. To Administration seems to have no confidence in the class of Southern men who have sworn allegiance to it. Haves preferred Southern Demoerats to Republicans, and thoroughly disgusted

those of the latter faith. Gen. Garffeld's estimate of the native Southern Republicans may be inferred from the following statement: Ex-Gov. Holden, until the first of the present month, had held the office of Postmaster of Raisigh for about eight years. He made a good Postmaster; and although he was very unpopular when he tered the office, he had acquitted himso acceptably to all classes that he had disarmed opposition on the part of the Democracy; and they would have preferred him to any other Republican. But his enemies were of his own household. There were Republicans about Raleigh who wanted his place; and they charged him with being unfriendly to the negroes, because he had not given them their distributive share of office. Among his rivals was a black man, James H. Harris, who is quite an orator; also a Mr. Schaffer, a Northern man who has resided in Raieigh since the war. Tourgee, who spends his time between Washington and the North Pole, but claims citizenship in Greensborough. North Carolina, is the gentleman to whom Gen. Garffeld concedes what Mr. Conkling denominates" the courtesy of the Senate." In other words, he is the dispenser of a bainistrative patronage for North Carolina. He was of Harris by telling him that while it would afford him the greatest pleasure to appoint him, he feared that it would not work well to give the office at Raleigh, the seat of the State Government, to a colored man, but he would, &c. This was a very sensible reason, it must be confessed, especially as Harris has no business qualifications, and came out of the temptations of his first legislative experience, with a damaged reputation. The President satisfied, or at least answered, Tourgee and Schaffer by saying how much pleasure it would give him, &c., &c., but the Postmaster at Wilmington, the first office in the State, and the Postmaster at Newbern, perhaps the next best in the State, were filled by Northern men; and

now, said he, to give Raleigh, the third, and ex-

cept one the only remaining good place, to a

Northerner, would look badly, and give offence

quested Measrs. Tourgee, Schaffer, and Harris

to confer together, and recommend to him a

to the native Republicans. He therefore re

native white Republican, which they did, and he result was the recommendation of John Nichols, a respectable citizen. These facts will end to show what sort of influences rule in Washington with reference to Southern politics. As a further illustration of the trouble the

negro is giving his white friends, I will present another incident of recent North Carolina history. Mr. Canaday, the Collector of the Port of Wilmington, is a Stalwart of Stalwarts, albeit a supporter of John Sherman. He resides in the portion of the State where the negroes outnumber the whites, and where the white Republicans are about equal to the number of offices to be filled. Mr. Canaday is a strong friend of the negroes, and seems to have supplanted all the enepet-baggers in those parts in the confidence of his colored brethren. It is said that he prompted the recent State Convention of colored men who met at Raleigh to assert their rights, and who sent the delegation to the President which waited on him yesterday. The Republicans in the mountain counties have very little sympathy with the negroes except as voters, and none at all as officeholders. However, as Canaday was urging their claims at the recent meeting of the State Executive Committee, and was anxious to recommend them to the Presideat, a mountaineer proposed as a compromise that the negroes should have all the offices in the counties in which they have the majority. This suggestion, which seemed to harmonize with Canaday's idea, falled, nowever, to meet his approbation, and, on the contrary, excited his great contempt.

As it regards the preferences of Southern Republicans, there can be no doubt that the negroes are honestly for Grant; and if there be any white Republicans who are not officeholders or office seckers, they are of the same persuasion. But among officeholders and office seekers, the Grant and Conkling men will sing low while Garfield and Blaine rule in Washington, I believe that at heart ninetenths of this class is for Grant. They want a strong, centralized Government, and would like Grant for President for life, or for Emperor, and themselves in office for life. They are actuated by no high principle, nor by any principle, except that of self-preservation. If there be any Democrats South who are ready to support Grant, it is only such as have despaired of office under a Democratic Administration. OBSERVER.

#### BOTH MAHONE AND BRADY SATISFIED.

Washington, June 19 .- There is a storm brewing about the departments generally, in consequence of the Treasury investigation and the widespread spirit of investigation which is in the air. The hunt threatens to become general. Hence the interest and consequent uncertainty connected with the organization of the House of Representatives. The Administration is reserving its patronage to control it. Since the Interview last week of the straight Virginia Re publicans with Garfield, the Mahonites have been given to understand from the other side of the Presidential mouth not to take offence or be frightened at anything that was said or done on that occasion; and Mahone is saying how perfectly satisfied he is with Garfield as to his treatment of Virginia affairs. So you see somebody is being cheated in Virginia as well as

nearly everywhere else by this Administration. Brady makes frequent visits to the seat of Government. He does not seem like an individual greatly cast down about anything in general or in particular. I have to say in regard to him, if he is acting he is a good actor and manifests a poise scarcely to be expected from one of the Star combination. Of course this would be his rôle under present circumstances; but of late there is manifested a confidence in that quarter that nothing short of the knowledge of good news, such as the getting into position of important reserves to be brought into action at the pinch of the battle, would naturally create. There is less said of what is to be done now than ever; the understanding being that the Government professes itself theroughly fortified with proofs entirely sufficient to convict whoever is indicted.

There need be no fear of making a mistake in believing that Mr. Attorney-General Mac-Vengh has been a trifle reclined on by Gardield and Blaine for his method of proceeding in the Star cases. Good authority exists for saying that the first law officer in the Gardield and Painter of the control of the first law officer.

In brief, a change of policy has been dictated

followed as the result of Blaine's dom-this Administration through Garfield Those who don't care so much for the reasons an make sure in their minds of the ready of he change, and that the Star cases to-day are

the change, and that the Star cases to-day are not what they were last work.

Gardeld and Blaine have had themselves interviewed for the purpose of bearing testimony to their natural love and admiration. Brother Gardeld avers that Blaine keeps his place in all things, and never interferes with matters not relating to his department; and Brother Blaine bears affectionate testimony to the good conjuct of Gardeld, how grandly he is doing, and all alone, too; that he would be glad at any time to lend a helping hant, but that the apostic is equal to any emergency.

## THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

#### None of Them to be Tried Before September -Progress of the Investigation

WASHINGTON, June 21.-Judge Cox of the District Court charged the Grand Jury to-day, making incidental reference to what he called certain aileged frauds connected with the postal service. He said that the attention of the jury would be called, as he understood, to these frauds, and he admonished them to keep their counsel secret. It is certain that there will be no prosecutions before September, should the Grand Jury find indictments. Judge Cox has decided to adjourn the court on the 24 of July for the summer vacation. The jury will, therefore, only consider the case of persons already committed to jail, and can barely finish these cases before adjournment. Attorney-General MacVeagh expected to be able to begin the proswhich, in his opinion, would have led to the finding of indictments, Ex-Seneter Borsey and Mr. Brady came on from New York yesterday, expecting that the cases, if there were any, would be brought up at once. They were in consultation with their ecunsei until a late hour last night. ecutions immediately, he having evidence

ight, ing the vacation the Government will conorney-General has prepared eighty-nine in-interests against Boady, and that he believes he Grand Jury will find the majority, it not all

of them, true folls.

William H. Turner, principal clerk in the contract department of the Post Office, was yesterday removed, it is believed, an account of some connection he was discovered to have with the Star route francis.

When Collector Morritt was here he said to

When Collector Mercut was here he said to an intimate friend that he did not snow when he would retire from the Casion House, because he did not snow when the trouble at Minary would be soutled. He was satisfied that Judge R bertson would not resign his sent in the Sonate until Senators were cheesed, and an immediate election or one that would enable Robertson to assume the duties of Collector by July 1 looked very dubious. Mr. Morrit was inclined to believe that the matter would be compromised by the election or a Statiwart and an Administration Senator. an Administration Senator,

## To the Ligiton of The Sun-Sir; I see that

Bonness Men's Moderation Society has unanimously voted to give up total abstraction. When anyto-dy can convince me that the essence of rotten grain is better than the place of watermelons,

eracges, and fifty or sexty other knots of truit, then I, ten, There who have to pulse of trait, then, I, belo, There who have the pulse of traits are improved by between the formation of the time, invested which correctly consider the case of the one hundred thousand people who leve descripted by about the pulse of the range of the formation there is not maken in the provider of a draw class consider the body as were of each and bell input the second of the provider the pulse of the provider the pulse of the pulse of

## Fatality in a Southern College.

SHEEVEPORT, La., June 21.-Singular fatality attaches to Kiachi Feinile College, near this place. Two professors lately committed sincide, one was killed by a record to raido and so we the death of the President, the Rev. J. H. Tucker, is amounced.

THOMAS A. SCOTT AND ASA PACKER. The Two Great Fortuges Made by Two Ball-

road Presidents of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, June 20.-Asa Packer, late President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, died worth \$7,816,055. Thomas A. Scott, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died worth \$10,000,000, as it is estimated. The exact amount of Mr. Packer's wealth is determined by the inventory filed a few days ago by his executors in the Register's Court in this city. Col. Scott expressly declared in his will that no inventory or account of his estate should be filed in any public office, therefore the magnitude of Scott's fortune and

the character of his investments will not for the present be made known, except to his executors. During their lives both Scott and Packer were singularly free from lawsuits, either as Individuals or officers of great corporations; but before most of those who knew him could feel that Asa Packer was dead a suit to recover \$2,000,000 was instituted against his estate; and that prohibition in the will of Col. Scott is absolutely certain to result in litigation. Even if the immediate family of Col, Scott were willing that an inventory of his estate should be filed. there are others who will hold the executors to a rigid compliance with the terms of the will.

Before letters testamentary are issued in this State each executor must swear or affirm that he or she will furnish an inventory of the estate within thirty days, and as often thereafter as may be required by the proper authority, and the law of the Commonwealth relating to executors is as follows:

omake a true and periort inventory of all the nation, and credits of the deceased, astar as they ower can ascertain them, and exhibit the same Register's office, within thirty days from the a diministration grafited, administration grafited, debt. also claims and demands for money, or any other terministrative which was a superfective owned or held by the development at the time defective and all in a far as the same may be known to It is uncharitably said of Col. Scott in the

club rooms on 'Change, and in other public

places, that he did not want the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to know the extent of his wearth; that he was paid the salary of \$40,000 a year in consideration of giv-ing his time and intellect to making money for the corporation of which he was President, and not to building up a coissal fortune for him-self. One of the Philadelphia newspapers says: The evident extention of this provise is to conceal from the public the value of the fortune left by the deceased as he supposed it would excite unfavorable criticism after his death. It will, no doubt, cause some criticism reflections in the minds of stockholders or the Pennsylva ma Railread Company as to why there should be this se-crecy about the character and value of the property acquired by their late President, who so long hid the chief management of the affairs of that corporation.

management of the property sequired by their late President, who so long had the chief management of the diffusion of the property sequired by their late President, who so long had the chief management of the diffusion of the control of the set of the control o

In this Attorney-General, who now issels that possibly he does not run the Administration in all things.

Now for the cause, and I put it in the form of a query: Does Mr. Brady possess what Mr. Buine is bound to respect, and hes Mr. Baine and a overed the reasons for respecting it? Furthermare, has this modified plan of proceeding, this interference with Mr. MayVagah's methods this interference with Mr. MayVagah's methods in this city about two has red gentlemen from fallowed as the result of Blane's domination in this Attorney-General, who have deathed the example of the solution of

Dear Sir. You are response to the following.

[Confidents]

Pollaretrus. May 25, 1868.

Dear Sir. You are respectfully requested to meet a rewrited of chird dissince there at monocrathe four day of me. 1868 at parior C. Onticontain Hotel, in this extra the purpose of twains unforced Hotel, in this extra 1870 will be his area. of of training and consideration in Propositive Vas mans as a solubleate for President of lates. Very respectively Was F. Joneswiss, John Wilson W. Flanton.

Mr. Packer had beard of this movement in behalf of Chief Justice Chase, and he determined to checkmate it. To do so be managed to secure an invitation for some of the ablest law-yers in Pennsylvania to attend that conference, and when the proposition was made for all present to unite in a request to the Benneralic Convention—which met on July 4 following in the city of New York—to favorable consider this availability of Chief Justice Clinse as a candidate for President, Mr. Packer's paid attorness expressed the precessition so adroity and saccessfully that it was abandoned for another to the effect that all present should meet in New York and personally and in a body advocate the nomination of Judge Chase. I have never doubted that the failure of those present to formally present the name of Chief Justice Chase for President resulted in making Goy. Seymonr eventually the nominee of the Convention, and that failure was due entirely to Asa Tacker, whom the frends of Chase in Pennsylvania squared accounts with a year later when he ran for Governor.

Col. Scott, like Asa Packer, acquired the whole of his vast fortune during the just lyently years. The fact is, he did not enter the service of the Pennsylvania Buiroad Company until 1851, and then in a subordinate capacity only. In 1853 he was unde teneral Superintendent of the entry road, and in 1850 he was made to near the service of the Pennsylvania Rairoad Company until 1851, and then in a subordinate capacity only. In 1853 he was unde teneral Superintendent of the errare road, and in 1850 he was meeted a Vice-President of the great exportation.

The duties of Col. Scott as Vice-President of the pennsylvania Rairoad Company were principally of a ture-roll the great States of Ohio, Indiana, and invested the great States of Ohio, Indiana, and invested the great States of Ohio, Indiana, and invested the great States of Ohio, Indiana of the order of the pennsylvania Rairoad Company to the Pennsylvania and State legislation mut comporate went of the ground show of the

rout Company.
A history of legislation during the past twenty years by Col Thomas A least venture.

A history of legislation during the past twenty years by Usi Thomas A. Secti would have commanded a fromemous sale, particularly if it went into dentis. Unprestonably the stoogs holders of the Pennsylvania Rainead Company would like to know how march his been expended for legislation, say since 15de. The history of these transactions is a senied thock that the late Col. James Page, Parker, Lock-wood, Todd, and others have tried in vain for years to unclose.

It gislation in favor of the company was exclusively Col. Sectils work. No report of his operations in that line was over minter indeed, none was ever skeld for a Sate Legislation the anomal measuring was paged in Col. Sectils work. No report of his company was conversed, and there so far as the company was conversed to make the first far and trusted friend of Secti was sent to doinned and trusted friend of Secti was sent to doinned and trusted friend of Secti was sent to doinned and trusted friend of Secti was sent to doinned and trusted friend of Secti was sent to doinned and trusted friend of Secti was sent to doinned and trusted friend of Secti was sent to doinned and trusted friend of Secti was sent to doinned and trusted friend of the passage of a certain railroad built by the Legislature of that State. The boil was passed, and the lookyst brought back the money and waking to his desk, look out his check beak, and drew a check for \$12,500 in favor of the wife of the lawyer who secured the tassage of the buil. The lifts,—to use this toward purchasing a house in her own name. Said Col. Secti.

"Gov. Harirant is absolutely seriain to veto the buil as it now stands," said Senator McClare one Satarday to Col. Sect.

The next day, Sunday, Col. Scott infittin West Philadelphia depot at 10 o'clock and revend Harrisburg at noon, the suffer train consisting of an engine, tender, and Col. Scott's special car. Several hours' pleading with the tiovernor still found him firm in his determination to yet the bill as passed. Col. Scott however, before his return to Philadelphia, secared a promise from the Governor that he would sign a bill limiting the increase of the share and bended delate double the amount it then was The next day. Monday, an official statement was propared, showing that the word and bended delate double the amount it then was propared, showing that the word and when the Monday night seasion of the Legisla ture began Secator Rutan offered a joint resolution recalling that bill from the Governor for the propose of amendment. The resolution bassed. The bill, amended, limiting the increase to \$151,000,000, passed the House and Senate, and was signed by the Governor.

Col. Scott, like Asa Packer, aspired to the Presidency of the United States. Always inclining toward the Democratic party, he hond to secure the Liberal Republican nomination at Cheinnatt in 1872, with the expociation of endorsement at Baitimore; but like Chase at New York, in 1868, he was doomed to disappointment. In my opinion it was a blunder on the part of the Democratic party in not nominated Scott in 1872 I candidly believe he would have defeated Grant. It is due to the memory of Col. Scott to state that he made no canvase whatever for the nomination. About all he did was to furnish free transportation to Cinchinate from Pennsylvania.

The capital of the Pennsylvania Rullroad Company in 1863—the year Col. Scott became in this shares of the company that the opportunitie for making money with amazing rapidity went presented—the Union and Empire Transportation Company in 1863—the year Col. Scott became in the shares of the company that the opportunities for making money with amazing rapidity went presented—the Union and Empire Transportation Company an

#### GARFIELD AND GRANT.

#### The President Declines to Make Public the Letters that Passed Between Them.

LONG BRANCH, June 21.-President Garfield to-night declined to give for publication either Gen. Grant's letter to him, or his answer to that letter, in relation to the New York appointments. He says he will not give the letter in response to any newspaper request or public clamor for their publication, but intimates that if circumstances bring it about the letters may be made public hereafter. At present he declines to speak about the matter of the letters, He says he has had no communication from Gen. Grant upon the subject, nor has he any other knowledge of Gen. Grant's permission to publish his letter than what he derived from the newspaper report of an interview with Grant. He has no appointment to meet Grant

here, he says, nor has he any intention of giv-ing the letters to the public at the present state of the controversy. Mrs. Garfield is entirely convalescent, and has Mrs. Garfield is entirely convalescent, and has gained strength greatly in the last seventy-two hours. The President, too, says he has derived great benefit from the change and rest here. He will remain several days longer at least, Gen. Grant was expected here to night, but his collage remains dark and unemened.

The Penesvivania Editorial Association, numbering 310 men, women, and children, connected with the newspapars in Painadelphia and throughout the State, arrived here this morning for a three days holiday. To-morrow night they have a ball, and on Thursday night they will have their annual dimer. A committee to day asked President Garfield to be present, and George Washington Childs, A. M., has promised for Gen. Grant that he will come too.

## Some of the Characteristics of Irwin Garfield,

From the Hartford Times.

## The Trouble to the Breweries.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SON I WANT ! summer? To the employer this means the lass of banness

doubt, for no class of men have worked more faithfully for their employers than the bis wery more, and no class have been more imposed upon. Ten or to eye hair 4 day are enough for almost any man to devoke be been

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUS - SIFE The excitement awakened, in the interest is revealed to see a 19 the Issue at the revised Sus. Testiment of 1 = 4 54 of other senses. Max Substitute translates from all in number, and to that fearnest man, we have books. I A see that the Burnish base in land, a see that of the diverte and Christian excitors, it was a short of the see and the see a

# An Alleged Habit of Dogs.

To THE ELITOR OF THE SUN-SUS PLANT let no assessment adered for the best hallowers and the abundance of the forest and the best statement of the

## Anna Campbell's Thoules.

To the Ention of The Sex Sec. I wish touter my times to Element Date to the to femiler my Bound ! Firemer David Series of Engine Bee of the Erro Hattenath or for the series with which we have series and the series is not a series of Paterson and Fisher afternoon, Leaves accordingly to the series of th

Description of the second of t